

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

No. 791.]

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1801.

[VOL. XV

LEXINGTON:—PRINTED BY JOHN BRADFORD, (On Main Street)—PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

NOTICE.

Pursuant to a Decree of the Danville District Court at their August term, 1801, in the suit in Chancery therein depending, between Jacob Myers complainant, and William Huber, Peter Warner, Jacob Horine, John Childs, Moses Keykendall, and Michael Horine, defendants.

A Commissioner appointed by said Court, I will proceed to sell the following described LANDS, mentioned in the said decree, at the State House in Frankfort, on Wednesday, the 25th day of November next, and continue from day to day until the sale is completed, (to wit:) 100 acres in Montgomery county, of the waters of Slate creek, being part on Hugh Sedwell's pre-emption.

800 acres in Montgomery county, joining the Mudlick tract.

6000 acres in said county, joining the above mentioned tract, beginning at the N.E. corner thereof.

1200 acres surveyed in Jefferson county, on a Treasury warrant, No. 13044, on the waters of Salt river, about three or four miles below the mouth of the Rolling fork, adjoining Francis Holland's survey of 1000 acres.

1000 acres on the south side of Salt river, opposite the mouth of the Rolling fork, beginning 180 poles above the junction.

500 acres as assignee of John Feat, on the head of the first branch, running into the Kentucky river above the mouth of Benfoot's big creek, Franklin county.

500 acres as assignee of Henry Feat, adjoining the last mentioned tract on the lower side.

1000 acres as assignee of Benedict Swope, on the waters of Brahears creek, about three miles west of Harrod's old trace.

1000 Acres as assignee of John Kitmizie adjoining the last mentioned tract. One moiety or undivided half of 8000 acres entered in the name of John C. Owings, on the dividing ridge of Slate Creek, Flat creek and Hinkton's Fork, including the waters of each; Montgomery county.—Also he said Jacob Myer's land lying between the mountains and the mouth of Steptone and all his lands on the waters of Tennessee and Mississippi Rivers, together with all the said Jacob Myer's part of those lands held in partnership with Henry Pawling, on the head of Slate Creek, in the said county of Montgomery, or so much of the above described lands, as will produce the sum of one thousand pounds, Kentucky currency.

Six months credit will be given the purchaser entering into bond, with sufficient security for the amount of the purchase money, and on payment being made, I will execute a deed or deeds, for the lands with special warranty, by virtue of the powers given me by the said decree.

JOSEPH BALLENGER.

8th October, 1801.

THE SUBSCRIBER

R E SPECTFULLY informs the public in general, that he has commenced the **WEAVING BUSINESS**, in many of its various branches, viz: diaper, carpet, lace, coverlets, sheets, curtains, valances, broad cloth and ticking, about two miles from Lexington, and one from General Todd's office, on the Boundsbrough road, where he intends to carry on the above business extensively, and hopes to give full satisfaction to his employers, as the place he now works on is the latest and best improvement ever found out in Europe—and any figure brought to me that ever was made in America, I will make the same if required.

Adam McGuire,
September 24, 1801.
N. B. I will work on the most reasonable terms, and will take in Woollen Yarn for weaving, if spun seven eights out of the pound; and Flaxseed about seven hundred, and many other articles I shall stand in need of and will offer prices in them. I will attend the first day of every court in Lexington, at Mr. William Todd's Cotton manufactory, to take in and give out work. I will also take apprentices to the above mentioned businesses, and will instruct them in such branches as they may wish to learn.

A. M.

THOMAS REID,

Copper and Tin Smith,
INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed his shop from opposite Mr. Bradford's printing office, to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Ch. Humphreys, next door above Mr. Wm. Morton's, and nearly opposite Mr. Brent's tavern, where he continues to carry on his business as usual.

He will take two or three apprentices to the above business.

FLAX SEED OIL.

T HE subscriber beg leave to inform the public, that they have commenced the making of FLAX SEED OIL, at their mill near Lexington; those who are in want of oil may be supplied by applying at the Mill.

Any person having Flax Seed for sale may find a purchaser by applying at said Mill.

Jno. & Wm. Bobb.

October 26th, 1801.

JACOB BOSHART,

B L U E D Y E R,

R E SPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public in general, that he carries on the above business at his Mill, Kifer's on the River, Lexington, and will dye Cotton, Wool and Linen with a warm dye. Those who please to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the best manner. He will warrant the colour of flax.

October the 28th, 1801.

3w 4/5

T HE subscriber informs his friends, and the public in general, that he will sell good tight barrels for one dollar each. He will take one or two boys, of 17 or 18 years of age, apprentices to the Coopering business.

Wm. Dorsey.

N. B. He has one or two good milch cows, which will sell cheap for cafs.

3w

T AKEN up by the subscriber, living in Jessamine county, a bay mare, two years old, pinto, with a black face, her right hind foot white above the foot lock, thirteen and a half hands high, and a black mane and tail, and a white blaze on her forehead, one side of which is a rason, some flesh on her hind feet, a few hairs on her back, and a black hoof. Any person that will bring the said filly to me, or give information, shall be handsomely rewarded by

Waller Wyatte.

June 25th, 1801.

J eremiah Strode.

STRAYED

F ROM my plantation on Cane run, eight miles from Lexington, the 1st of March, A DARK BAY FILLY, two years old this spring, about fourteen hands high, four made, not branched, long mane and tail, flax in her forehead, one side of which is a rason, some flesh on her hind feet, a few hairs on her back, and a black hoof. Any person that will bring the said filly to me, or give information, shall be handsomely rewarded by

Walter Warfield.

if

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Lexington District, &c.

September term 1801.

William Deaham, Commissioner,

August.

Robert Johnson, John Crate, John Green, William Grant, representative of Thomas Thompson and Jas. Fisher, defendants.

T HE defendant John Green having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeable to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is a citizen of the Commonwealth on the motion of the complainant by his attorney, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the fourth day of our next February term, and answer the complainants bill: That a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald, agreeable to law, another posted at the door of the court house in this county, and that this order be published on some Sunday immediately after divine service at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Lexington.

A copy, Teke,

THOS. BODLEY, c. l. D.

2m F. L. T. tp.

THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF

L A N D S

FOR SALE:

1000 acres on the Kentucky, in Madison county.

400 in ditto, waters of Otter creek.

5000 on the Ohio river, opposite Little Miami river.

400 on Severs's Valley creek.

Good titles will be made to purchasers.

For terms apply to the subscriber in Madison county, on Otter creek.

JOHN HALLEY.

Sept. 22, 1801.

ff

JUST PUBLISHED

and may be had at this Office.

The matchless history of

JOSEPH and his BRETHREN,

in sheets for frames or Pamphlets: illustrated with fifteen elegant cuts.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Fayette county, one half Mile, 13 years old, 13 hands high, branded on the near shoulder and buttock, that is, a star and spade, with

20 dollars.

Joseph Dickson.

WINCHESTER'S DIALOGUES

ON

UNIVERSAL RESTORATION.

for sale at this office.

GREAT BARGAINS.

T HE subscriber beg leave to inform the public, that they have commenced the making of

FLAX SEED OIL,

at their mill near Lexington; those who are in want

of oil may be supplied by applying at the Mill.

Any person having Flax Seed for sale may find a

purchaser by applying at said Mill.

Jno. & Wm. Bobb.

October 26th, 1801.

ff

VALUABLE BUILDINGS, and the

Lots of ground they are on, in

Paris—they begin at the Main Corner

street facing the Court house, and run-

ning parallel with the public ground one

hundred feet—

The first a large two story frame build-

ing, in which there is a large well fin-

ished flore and counting room, both

large fire places of brick; the other part

well calculated for a tavern, fix well fin-

ished rooms plastered, and four large fire

places; another room, thirty-five feet by

twenty, and two fire places, and within

five feet of the back room door, a brick

lodging room, and a kitchen adjoining—

The balance of the building of brick,

two stories high; with four flores, twen-

ty feet square, rented out to different fa-

milies; convenient to those are two small

kitchens—there is a stable and small gar-

den for the use of the large building. I

have also nine acres of out lots in ex-

cellent order for cultivation—Those build-

ings were first valued by a number of

workmen at eight thousand dollars; and

several useful additions have been made

to them since—I will now give them ex-

tremely low, and give them clear of all

incumbrance.

Another property I have in Mason

county, one mile and three quarters from

Limestone—two valuable overholt mills,

as in high credit for manufacturing flour,

as any in the state, and are now repair-

ing and almost done, so as to start in com-

plete order when the season for grinding

commences, with the belt Bell and Alle-

gan stones, rolling screens &c.—Those

mills in the season for grinding, can make

forty barrels of flour every day that they

are worked; and any person inclining to

purchase, can be informed, that the qua-

lity of the flour is superior to any that

has been heated from Limestone.

With those I will sell a valuable negro man, a

good miller; the plantation of 140 acres,

100 apple trees, of fruit equal to any in

the state, a fine clover and blue grass pa-

ture and meadow, a small dwelling house

and farm, with other out houses, cherry

and peach orchard—the title indisputable;

and I will give it clear of all incumbrance.

For this property I have in two

years paid nine thousand dollars.

I have also for sale, 700 acres of Mil-

itary land, fourteen miles from Washington, North West of the Ohio river, with

a very promising fall tick, supposed to

have fair water, a small trial has been

made, and some salt made by a Mr. Shor-

er.

I have also two small plantations in

Bourbon, that I will sell—they are most-

ly fit rate land.

I have patents for lands near Montgo-

gomery courthouse, of the first quality;

eight thousand acres, the half of which I

will sell at one third its value; the pur-

chaser may have his choice; patented 17

years ago; entries very special.

Also the half of 600 acres of first qual-

ity, three miles from Fleming court

house, old patents and special entries—

on the same terms.

I have also one thousand acres for sale,

adjoining lower Mackafee's tract, level,

but of inferior quality—for this I will

take good horses at 6s per acre; the ti-

tle undoubted.

I have also for sale about 300 acres, on

Cedar creek, of Floyd's fork, with a ne-

ver failing spring on it; a part rich land,

and a part indifferent, within six miles of

Mann's lick; this has excellent range

and timber—for this I will take good

fat at 12s per acre, if cafs 9s per acre.

I have also for sale, six hundred acres,

patented land, on Clover lick, eight miles

from the Crab orchard—this I will take

3s per acre for cafs, or 4d in horses.

If it will be an accomodation to those

who may incline to purchase the mills,

I will give an excellent house woman,

now living in Lexington.

I will also sell a good stock of hogs,

cattle, mares and colts, with the mills.

I will give such excellent bargains in

all, or any of the aforesaid property, that

any person inclined to purchase, may

be well accomodated. The mills I will

deliver up the tenth of March next, or

if sooner required, on a little more ad-

vance, they shall be given up.

Money, good Merchandise, Negroes, and Horses, will be taken by instalments, as will best suit the purchaser.

Application to my son John Edwards, jun. in Bourbon, or to mr. David S. Brodrick, in Washington, or mr. Enoch Smith, near Montgomery court house, or James Brown esq; in Lexington, for information and contracts with respect to the property, or to the subscriber, either in Bourbon or Washington, may be made.

Any of my creditors choosing to pur-

chase, shall have on the lowest terms, as

I am determined to sell.

I will sell 1000 barrels of flour, all to

be delivered before the 15th of March

next. And

I have also one other plantation for

sale, near Warwick, 233 acres cleared,

and the title secured.

Any person purchasing the mills I will

furnish with wheat at cash price, and will

employ, engage to clear them in the

sales of flour &c. this season, 2500 or

3000 dollars.

JOHN EDWARDS, Sen.

14th September, 1801.

PRIMER'S,

On an entire new plan, may be had at

this office, by the hundred, dozen or

singe.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

England.

LONDON, September 4.

A flag of truce arrived last night at Dover, with dispatches, and with Paris papers of the 31st ult. They contain not an article of importance.

It is said that a convention was signed at Paris on the 10th of August, with one of the principal powers of Germany (Prussia) by which that power accedes to the principles adapted by France in concert with Austria, upon the subject of the indemnities. The death of the elector of Cologne has certainly rendered the adjustment of this business less difficult than it would have been. There is every reason to believe that Prussia will receive the bishoprics of Munster and Paderborn.

Some disturbances lately broke out in the Prussian share of Poland; they were, however almost instantly suppressed by the military force.

An experiment was lately performed in the presence of the king of Prussia, at Charlottenburgh, which completely succeeded. It consisted in conveying signals in the day time by means of sky-rockets. This is said to be the discovery of M. Neander, a lieutenant in the Royal corps of Artillery, to whom they already owe several useful discoveries.

There never was a greater degree of mortality at Berlin as prevailed from the 2d of April to the 3d of July last. In those three months the deaths amounted to 2365, exceeding the births by the number of 868.

Germany.

OFFEN, August 12.

A letter from Beccari, in Austrian Croatia, in the Adriatic states, "There arrived a few weeks ago, an English ship at Portore, and a second at Faume, to purchase a great quantity of hemp and flax that had been collected at these ports; different flaps, among others a Swede, took this cargo on board to carry it to England; before letting sail, a courier from his imperial majesty, brought to the government of Faume, the order not to let these vessels sail; there arrived a short time after

Portore, a commissary, who placed an embargo on the ships in that port; but the English merchant ship, of 40 guns reinforced by a corvette, loaded her guns, and declared that if the measure was not revoked, and if the military preparations were made on shore to enforce it, she would reduce the town to ashes; this manace, supported by two English frigates one at Faume, and the other at Portore, produced its effect; the embargo was taken off, and the ship was to sail immediately, under convoy of the two English frigates."

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, October 22.

We understand that the chamber of commerce of this city, having presented to the president of the United States a remonstrance on the subject of depredations committed and threatened from the Spanish port of Algeciras, have received from the office of state, official intimation that the interests of the United States thus suffering, will engage the immediate attention of the president—that he will order without delay the proper representations and demands to be made to the Spanish government; and will take into consideration, with the solicitude due to the object, how far any other measures, within the authority of the Executive, may contribute to arrest the progress of so unwarrantable an aggression on the lawful pursuits of our commerce.

Extract of a letter from Tunis, dated June 1st 1801.

On the 27th ult. entered two corsairs of the government from a cruise, a xebec of 24 twelve pounders, and a corvette of 20 bras nines, which had been boarded and disarmed by a French detachment commanded by vice-admiral Gantcheux. "The affair is to you well, to you done, and at the same time to laconic, that it seems worthy of detail. "Who are you?" hailed the republican. "Tunisians" was the answer. "Whom do you cruise against?" "Neapolitans." "What do you not know that the Neapolitans are our friends? Dare you insult the allies of Frenchmen? Over board in an instant every offensive weapon or I send you to the bottom." The order was promptly obeyed. "Go make the compliments of the first consul to the Bey your master. Tell him it was not his intention to have regarded your breach of faith in renewing the war. You might have remained tranquil and undisturbed at home; but if we find you abroad in search of mischief we deprive you of the means. Tell him to beware of provoking the resentment of the first consul, it will be terrible to him and his country." The admiral wrote to the bey in the same style. His chagrin and mortification may be better imagined than described. There were two of his best cruisers; but the contempt is more grating than the injury done him. He cannot aspire to revenge himself of the French. He dares no more look for prey from Italy. What shall he do? The Americans are a species of Christians somewhat similar in their religion and government to the French, and must therefore expiate the affront. We are now the only nation on earth against whom the Barbary powers can safely cruise; the Spaniards are included in the list of French allies. For these reasons, this example of the French, though it is only one worthy of imitation with these that has happened lately, is extremely prejudicial to our affairs, and its influence instantaneous. Since it took place the Bey has totally changed his tone of treatment."

Lexington, November 13.

AN INDIAN PRISONER,
Recently returned from captivity, and now
in the State of Kentucky.

NANCY MASON, who says she is the daughter of George Mason, and Mary his wife, formerly Mary Butler, and was born in the state of Maryland, on the east branch of Potomac, five miles from Georgetown; that her father, mother and two sisters were killed on the Ohio river, about 12 years ago, by the Shawnee Indians; that her brother James and self were made prisoners; that her father had sixteen negroes with him, nine of whom were killed; the others she can give no information of. She says her father had a brother, named Isaac, who was owner of iron-works in the neighborhood of Beech town, in Pennsylvania and that her mother had three brothers whose names were Samuel, James and Nancy Butler.

The printers at the city of Washington, are particularly requested, from motives of humanity, to insert this notice, at least three weeks, in their respective gazettes for the information of the friends of this unfortunate woman, who is in need of their assistance. If application is made by any of the friends of this unhappy girl, to judge McCullough of the town of Washington, in Kentucky, or to the subscriber, near Frankfort, they can obtain directions how to find her.

HARRY INNES.

November 4 1801.

A STATEMENT
Of Receipts and Expenditures, from November 5th, 1800, to November 1st, 1801,
both days inclusive.

	D	C	M
To the governor for sundry warrants	1,333	32	9
do. For wood furnished do.	62	50	0
do. Judges of Court of Appeals do.	1,999	95	1
do. District Judges	3,798	25	6
do. Attorney-General	804	16	6
do. Secretary of State	449	81	6
do. Secretary's office	39	87	0
do. Auditor of public accounts	1,034	26	6
do. Auditor's office	164	20	5
do. Register of land-office	928	33	3
do. Register's office	189	29	0
do. Treasurer	808	33	3
do. Treasurer's office	69	95	0
do. Legislature, both branches, including all expences	8,761	73	0
do. Public printer	1,106	00	0
do. Quarter Session justices	3,594	00	0
do. Criminal prosecutions	6,272	01	0
do. Negroes executed	333	33	0
do. Keeper of jail and penitentiary house	554	36	3
do. Deputy keeper of do.	100	00	0
do. Inspectors jail and penitentiary house	2,965	16	5
do. Lunatics	153	24	0
do. Money refunded	758	83	0
do. Military expenditures	1,255	74	0
do. Express	277	18	0
do. Director jail and penitentiary house	723	05	0
do. Clerks transmitting deeds	543	61	0
do. Sheriffs attending Court of Appeals	468	00	0
do. District clerks	625	87	5
do. Miscellaneous claims	193	73	0
do. Sheriffs comparing polls	306	00	0
do. Director of state-house	56	33	0
do. Keeper of state-house	58	33	0
do. Clerk of General Court	113	00	0
do. Commissioners boundary line	3	02	0
do. Commissioners Wildernes road	52	66	0
do. Quarter-Session clerks	1,153	37	0
do. District sheriffs	701	00	0
do. Governor's house	50	41	5
do. Electors	21	83	0
do. Commissioners revenue tax	1,517	76	0
do. Public communications,	6	13	0
Total amount of expenditures	44,378	01	7
Certificates in the Treasury, as per Treasurer's receipt	6,346	56	8

certify. All cloths that are not to be full'd, should be spun from fine wool, well mixed, or they will not equally receive colours.

People would do well to make their cloth earlier in the season than usual—September and October are the most favorable months for dressing cloth. It is much better to be dressed in warm weather than in cold.

Many of our farmers will sell their wool and buy foreign cloth for common wear—This wool is exported to Europe, there manufactured, brought back, and sold here at an extravagant price. Thus for want of good economy, their clothing cost double the sum it otherwise would. If these directions are followed, permanent colours chosen, and the clother does his duty, American cloth will be elegant and durable, and the farmers handsomely rewarded for their trouble.

Owing to an omission in transcribing, we were not furnished with copies of two of the speeches delivered by Col. Smith to the Indians—we have since received them, and in this day's paper present them to our readers.

Great Rock, August the 24th, 1801.

FRIENDS & BROTHERS:

I do not look upon it strange, that you think it hard to quit your old custom, of word of mouth instruction; and by figures and marks in some measure significant, made by different coloured beads, on belts of wampum—I know that old customs are very strong and not easily laid aside; still I think it reasonable, to be always trying to change old customs for new ones, when we see that the new is the best way of doing business. When our forefathers came in ships, not very long ago, they found your forefathers clothed in skins, and hunting with bows and arrows, and working with stone tomahawks, knives and wooden hoes, in this great country which they had newly found—At this time, did your forefathers say, we will not change the way that God in his government hath put us? No, they took to hunting with guns, and wearing blankets and other clothes; and laid aside their stone tomahawks, knives and wooden hoes, and took iron in the place thereof.

FRIENDS & BROTHERS:

Your forefathers did not, in my opinion, make so good a change when they laid aside their stone tomahawks and knives, and made use of iron, as you would make, if you would change your old way, of only word of mouth instruction, and wampum, for reading and writing—Why did your forefathers make the above mentioned change? Because they saw the benefit thereof. But it is not so easy for you to see the benefit of reading and writing, because you cannot read and write yourselves, and therefore, cannot rightly know what it is. I did know your way of conveying your thoughts to each other, and I know what it is to read and write—therefore it is we do not see one way on this subject. As for religion, I do not persuade you to any one sort of religion—I wish you to learn to read the book of God, and as freemen, to judge for yourselves, as God in his goodness, has given you very strong thinking powers. You tell me that the spirit of God has been working wonderfully upon the hearts of many of your people—Perhaps his spirit may continue to work stronger, and stronger as it hath been in the case with many of our people—and you may be bewildered and benighted, and come into a dark place, where you cannot see the path, as many of our people do—if this should be the case for me, and if I am alive and well, I will come and visit you again, and bring some of the old praying men with me.—Perhaps God may enable us to light a candle to that you may go on rejoicing in God with gladness of heart, as many of our people have done by this means. If you wish to meet again, send a letter to Mr. Zean's, and I will perhaps soon get it from that place. As I have at your request left a copy of Governor Garrard's passport & recommendation, all the speeches that you heard in your council house, and this also, with Mr. Brown and Mr. Walker, there is one request I have to make, that is, I wish you to cause these papers to be all read yearly, at your yearly feasts, or any other time yearly, that suits you, and think upon them.—If you do this, I think you will see and say after I am dead and gone from this world, *That old man that came so far to visit us, at the great rock, was a real friend to the Indians.* I thank you for the kind reception I met with in your Council House. If I should never see you again, I will pray to God for you while I live—I thank God that I have seen the Wizards once more, and that I have talked, and eat and smoked with them in their Council House, in a

By amount paid by the sheriffs of the several counties, as per Treasurer's receipts

	D	C	M
do. Clerks do, on process	15,136	63	4
do. Register of the Land Office, on non-residents' lands	2,810	59	0
do. do, for fees from his office	15,670	82	8
do. Non-residents as per Treasurer's receipts,	1,537	17	5
do. Turnpike, Wildernes road	4,722	15	3
do. Auditor	335	75	0
do. Green river settlers, in cash	15	50	0
do. Balance of expenditure, as per debit	3,957	27	5

Certificates, 2,000 14 0 of which was omitted in the last statement

	D	C	M
	44,378	01	7
	6,346	56	8

Dollars, 11,605 28 0, total amount of certificates issued for services performed under the commands of Gen's Clarke and Logan.

E. E. GEORGE MADISON, Audit. Pub. Ac'ts.

FROM A PHILADELPHIA PAPER.

TO FARMERS.

On the Manufacturing of WOOLLEN CLOTH.

It is to be lamented, that so little attention has been paid, in this country, to the manufacturing of Woolen Cloth; and, likewise, to the raising of Sheep. These animals are undoubtedly more profitable to farmers than any other; they command the best of pay; and from their wool we may manufacture cloth equal in quality to that for which we have depended on European manufacturers, and thereby retain more money in our country.

To make good cloth, farmers should be more attentive to their sheep, and not fall off their best lambs. Sheep should never be yarded with cattle; they should be kept in good flesh, that the wool may be lively, and fed in a rack so constructed that feed and chaff cannot fall from the hay into the wool, for those eventually injure it. After sheep are washed, they should not be shorn in less than six days, that the animal oil may penetrate the pores of the wool; this oil preserves the wool alive, and keeps it pliable.

In this country, suitable attention has not been paid to the sorting of wool. In European manufacturers, the fleece is divided into five or six sorts from fine to coarse. The best wool grows from the kidneys over the shoulders to the neck; this should be used for the finest of cloth; the remainder should be divided for the various uses for which it may be designed. By sorting the wool, there will be no waste; but by mixing fine and coarse in the same piece, the cloth cannot be dressed handsome, nor do half the service it otherwise would. All coarse ends should be cut off, if they be spun and woven into cloth, no colour can be impressed on it ei-

ther clear or even, for fine and coarse wool will not equally receive any colour. After wool is sorted, it should be carefully pulled apart, and all the nobs be taken out—when it is well picked, one pound of fat or hog's lard to seven of wool should be well mixed. After it is rendered soft and pliable by the grease, it should be well broke with good cards—then again pulled apart and well mixed together. Let one person spin the wool, that the yarn be equally wrought, the hand should be spun with the wheel crofted. Let the wool be kept clean from dirt or lint while spinning: and cleanse the yarn before it is woven. Avoid old harness in weaving, for their lint, &c. especially injure the cloth—be careful to beat lower than the other, the cloth will cockle—to avoid this, it would be well also to weave each skein by itself—make a good felage and trim as you weave. If all knots are not cut off with shears before the cloth is fulled, they are picked out with tweezers by the clother, leaving holes in the cloth which injures it.

When cloth is made in conformity to these direction, there is no danger of its working bad in the mill; it will not cockle but be dressed neatly. If a number of hands be employed in spinning a piece, you may expect the cloth will cockle in the mill; and such can never be dressed to appear decently. Some people, who procure in this manner, complain of the clother, because their cloth does not answer their expectation; and I am told that one of the profession in this vicinity who pretends to be master of an art of dressing cloth without cockling it, has declared (most probably for the mean purpose of injuring the reputation of his neighboring clother) that they can always avoid it. If wool be not properly manufactured by the cards, wheel, and loom, it is impossible for any clother to dress it even de-

living and friendly manner, and I thank you all for the kind usage I have received from you all, in every place I have been since I came among you on this visit. May God in his great goodness be and remain with you all. Amen.

J. S.

The following speech I also left with Mr. Brown & Mr. Walker.—As there is to be held at the Great Rock, which is the council place, or the state house for the different nations—And the great council of the nations is to be held there this fall:

To the different nations of Indians inhabiting the North-West side of the Ohio.

FRIENDS & BROTHERS :

Though the Wiandots were the first that I met with, and the only people I have had an opportunity of speaking with in Council, in a national capacity, yet the speeches that I have left with the Wiandots, at the Council fire place for the different nations, at the Great Rock, is for all or any of the nations that will accept of the proposals contained therein.

I am &c.

JAMES SMITH.

Kentucky Legislature.

SENATE.

Thursday November 5.

Leave was given to bring in a bill to amend the act, entitled: "an act prescribing the mode of obtaining writs of CERTIORARI, declaring the cases in which those writs shall issue, and for other purposes."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, November 3.

A petition from Daniel Barry, who is charged with the murder of James Gilpin, praying that he may be removed for trial from Bairdford district court to some other; read and referred.

Wednesday November 4.

The committee reported the petition of Daniel Barry reasonable, which was agreed to by the House, and a select committee appointed to bring in a bill conformably thereto.

(By requisit of the Students.)

AN ADDRESS

To the STUDENTS, delivered by the Revd. JAMES MOORE; principal of the Transylvania University, at the commencement of the winter session, 1801.

YOUNG GENTLEMEN,

As you are now about entering upon the benefits of the ensuing session, we have thought it proper to address a few observations to you.—The approbation which the trustees have been pleased, on several occasions, to express of our examinations and other exercises, must have been highly gratifying to you; as it has been very grateful to us; and it encourages us to hope that you will endeavour to merit such approbation on all future occasions. For a youth to be careless whether he acquires himself honourably, in the progress of his studies, would be a most unpromising symptom indeed; but you have proved yourselves to be of a different character:—you have been emulous to excel. If indeed you have a just sense of the importance of learning you can never be negligent students:—and as your success depends upon steady persevering application, you should endeavour to cultivate a high sense of the dignity of the learned character. To be ambitious of true wisdom and useful knowledge is an indication of a great and manly soul;—but to become wise and learned requires both time, & diligence to the use of the means. Be resolute therefore that you will prosecute your studies, in every part of learning, with eagerness & attention.—Remember, that even enthusiasm in the pursuits of science is not only justifiable, but commendable. Never be satisfied with a partial or superficial course of education: nor listen to the suggestions of ignorance or indolence to induce you to pursue anything, which may tend to refine and enlarge the powers of your minds. It is natural for those who have learned but little themselves, to discourage learning in others; that their own ignorance may be kept in countenance—but the young man who regards the advice of those who are ignorant of the subjects, on which they would presume to advise, is unworthy of the name of a student, and is not likely to leave the vulgar walks of life.—Become well acquainted with every part of a liberal education, and then judge of its importance for yourselves. On these subjects let no man judge for you. This will teach you to pity the ignorant, to despise the pedant, and to reverse the friends and patrons of all liberal learning.

—Be not disengaged at meeting with difficulties. Youth is the age of enterprise and achievement, and the mind of man is capable of great exertions "Nil mortalis arduum est." Every student should be persuaded that what others before him have learned he is capable of learning: and should deem it humiliating, in the last degree, to complain, or flop short at apparent difficulties, which thousands have already surmounted. We shall not have to complain, we hope, of your perseverance, diligence and attention.

But whilst you proceed in your learning be attentive to your manners. Consider what deportment is, which becomes a student in the Transylvania University, and never disgrace your name. Learning without virtue will never recommend you to the esteem of mankind, nor render you happy in yourselves—Cultivate incessantly therefore, habits of order, humanity, generosity, and good breeding. Show the world that, by being here, you have already learned enough to desist vice and disorder in all their forms—Never be seen in bad company, nor suffer yourselves to associate with idle trifling young men or boys.—Consider your time as your most precious treasure, and let the hours of study be held sacred. In this manner you will most successfully at the same time, pursue your studies, and procure the esteem of your teachers, and all the wife and good—Be kind affectionate and forgiving towards one another—Let us never hear of quarrelling or falling out among ourselves—it is disgraceful in all ranks of men, but particularly in students, who should live together as brethren of the same family—

To be ever ready to feel and resent little apparent offences, discovers a mind occupied by trifles, and fostering evil passions.—The youth, who is easily offended, and often angry soon comes to be despised amongst his fellow-students and avoided by all who know him.—To forgive an injury is magnanimous; but to resent imaginary offences is meanness itself, and betrays littleness of soul—Be the last therefore to give, or take offence, and the first to promote harmony and peace—Worship God with a pure heart,—reverence your parents,—be obedient to your teachers, and gentle, polite and obliging to all, with whom you have intercourse.

We shall spare no pains to give you the best instructions on the various subjects, which may come before you—it were to be wished that our philosophical apparatus was more complete than it is; but we have no doubt, the trustees will make it to soon as their finances will admit of it. You will be much benefited by the use of what we have, when aided by the faithful instructions of a diligent professor.

Be not wanting to yourselves—Let us always see you here at the appointed hours, prepared for whatever exercises your teachers may have prescribed.

Follow our advice and instructions—persevere, and you will do well—you will be qualified for promoting the happiness of society, will deserve well of your country, and recommend this University to the confidence and patronage of the public.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

LONDON, September 6.

The three great points in the neutral question, which has happily been adjusted by the treaty of Ruffa, were—that "free bottoms made free goods"—the contraband of war—and the right of search under convoy. The first of these, and that which was most strongly insisted upon by the Northern Confederacy, has now been completely abandoned, as the property of an enemy on board a neutral ship is acknowledged by the treaty to be a lawful prize. The articles to be deemed contraband of war are limited and defined; but it is to be observed that in our treaties with Ruffa, in 1796 and 1797, naval stores were not included. We have here acted upon specific treaties, and those must also be our guide when we come to a final settlement with Denmark and Sweden. With respect to the right of search, it is very properly restricted to the king's ships which are first to examine the papers of the conveying vessel, and are not to detain any particular ship, unless there appears a reasonable ground of suspicion. In return for this free and fair concession we have obtained a security against the abuse of frequently practised on neutral flags, as no vessel will be considered as the property of the country whose flag it carries, unless the captain of the ship, and half of the crew at least, are the subjects of that country.

If any person can suppose that two much has been conceded with respect to the right of search, we shall resort to an evidence certainly not partial, and give

Mr. Fox's opinion on the subject. In his speech of the 25th of March last, he says, "The only difficulty would be which to condemn as most monstrous—a neutralประเทศ前往 the right of supplying one belligerent with means of mischief to another—or a belligerent infesting upon an universal right of search in all cases, and making innocent commerce the sport of its whim, in express contempt of specific regulation. It is between these extremes that the general interest of the commonwealth of nations finds the true equitable medium." It is precisely on that medium between the two extremes that we conceive the present treaty to be founded.

PHILADELPHIA, October 27.

TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE,

Governor of St. Domingo.

To all Civil and Military Officers.

Cape Francois, 28 Fructidor,

Year 9.

Citizens,

As I have been informed, that captains of foreign vessels, after carrying away by force or seduction, young citizens of the colony, have been so bold as to sell them in the United States, it is the duty of every public officer to prevent, by the most strict attention, such wicked attempts from being renewed for the future.

I have received advices, importing, that citizen Abraham in the Cape, a Creole of the plantation called Des Dames, was conducted to Wilmington: that after having been put on shore, he was taken away into the back country, where he was going to be sold, when he was claimed by a Frenchman and sent back to Cape Francois, on board the schooner Two Sisters. The same citizen informs me, that a young black man named Bouhonne, a Creole, and Taylor of Cape Francois, was sold in this manner, a few years ago in Charlestown, and that he is in quest of him. To these profite facts he adds others, the proofs of which he is trying to obtain.

In consequence of this information, you are sensible how great your zeal ought to be, to prevent such piratical attempts for the future. There is no doubt but there are among the captains who trade to this colony, some mean and barbarous enough to deal in the destiny of their fellow creatures, to carry them from their country and liberty, and reduce them to slavery.

Therefore, it is ordered that all public officers inform me of the abuses that may be committed in that matter; and that commanders, in seafaring go with a municipal officer on board of those vessels ready to fail, and make a strict visit to all persons on board; and if there are citizens not included in the crew's list, to have them disembarked, unless they produce a passport signed by me; to stop the vessel, and give me immediate notice thereof, so as I may order to be brought before a council of war, captains known to be guilty, in order that they should be protected to the utmost extent of the laws.

Silence and fraternality,
Toussaint Louverture.

October 30.

Joshua Humphreys, esq; naval architect for the United States, in this city, has been removed. We understand however, that no successor will be appointed, as it is the pleasure of the president to abolish the office.

BOSTON, October 24.

Mr. John Appleton, the official bearer of the ratified treaty between the U. States and France, arrived here yesterday in the brig Reward from Dieppe.

BALTIMORE, October 24.

A letter received at Trenton, from an officer on board the United States frigate Philadelphia, dated off Gibraltar, August 10, 1801, states, that the Philadelphia was still cruising off Gibraltar, in hopes that the Tripolitan would come out, who, however, shew no disposition to venture a meeting with our countrymen: it is also stated, by the writer, that they had just spoken a Swedish vessel, which informed that the Dey of Tripoli had declared war against Sweden. It is probable, if this is true, that the petty tyrant of Tripoli will soon have enough to do to protect himself in his own capital, without sending his piratical cruisers abroad to rob the defenceless merchantmen navigating the Mediterranean.

[Trent. pap.]

SALEM, October 15.
News from the Red Sea.

Arrived here on Saturday, ship Recovery, capt. Dana, (Mr. Robinson supercargo) in 18 days from the Moka at the

mouth of the Red Sea. The Recovery left Moka on the 2nd of June, and brings the following intelligence:—that a very large fleet of British transport ships had gone up the Red Sea with troops; it was impossible to ascertain the exact number of men employed; some accounts stated the number at 5000 men—there were several European regiments, and the remainder were the native Sepoys of the East Indies.

The expedition was supposed to have employed upwards of 100 sail of large country ships—the grand fleet entered the Red Sea in April, but one division of 20 ships, arrived late in May. Before the Recovery failed from Moka, news had been received there that the army had landed at Collire and Suez, as little or no opposition could be made. The English had also taken possession of an island at the head of the Red Sea, and used it for a deposit for their stores. All was hurry and bustle at Moka, where the British had commissaries to purchase provisions and supplies for the troops. The frigate La Forte had been lost in the Red Sea, striking on a reef of rocks near Jidda. Colonel Popham, from the Cape of Good Hope had joined the army. The English had very few men of war, and it was said that they intended to fail to cruise off the coast of Braxils.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the subscriber, on the thirty first of October a likely

BLACK MARLE,

upwards of fifteen hands high well made,

and in good order, with a large Star in her forehead, no brand known. Whoever will deliver said mare to the subscriber in Lexington, shall receive the above reward.

GEO. TEGARDEN.

Nov. 13 1801.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in Madison county, lying within six miles of Richmond—there is 208 acres in the tract of land, and there are 60 acres of cleared land on the premises—I will sell it on very reasonable terms for CASH & TOBACCO.

PETER EVANS

Nov. 13 1801. 2t

N. B. The title to said land is indispicable.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in Woodford county a foal mare Colt one year old with a small blaze down the face, no brand. Appraised to 62.

JAMES BOWDRY.

June 13 1801. +

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the first day of January next, will be hired at my house on Hickman creek, in the county of Hickman, negro NEGROES, consisting of men, women, boys & girls. The terms will be made known, on the day of hiring.

JOHN GLOVER,

Gua. for Jno. & Coleby Young.

Nov. 9 1801. +3w

RAN AWAY

On the 27th of October, from the subscriber, living on Indian creek, Harrison county, a negro woman, named LUCIE Y.

About 29 years of age, middle size, had an old tow shift, a new tow petticoat, old striped short gown of tow linsey, old flannel, stockings of different colors; these are what she had on when she went away. There is no dependence on her word. It's expected she is gone towards Lexington as she has told other blacks she would. She formerly lived there with one Mr. Hickey a blacksmith. Whoever takes up said negro and bring her to me, or secures her to that I get her, shall receive four dollars reward and all reasonable charges by me.

Richard Harcourt.

November 7, 1801.

N. B. As said negro desires to live in or near Lexington, or some place where there is plenty of her color near; any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the printer, or the subscriber. She can work in or out doors.

R. H.



26
FRESH MEDICINE.

Just arrived from Philadelphia, at our shop, near the Stray-Pen, Lexington, and to be sold for CASH, Fine Linen, or Flax-Seed.

ALOFO RED CLOVER SEED,

FOR SALE.

ANDW. McCALLA & CO.

SACRED TO THE MUSES.

TWO HEADS BETTER THAN ONE.

A Cautionary Tale for the University.

AS Yorkville Humphrey, t'other day,
O'er London bridge was stumping,
He waddled with wonder and delight,
The water works a-pumping.

Numps gazing flood, and wond'ring how
This grand machine was made;
To feast his eye he thrant his head
Betwix the baldature.

A fawner growling near the spot,
Observe'd the gaping hole,
And soon with fiendish hook fingers turns
His pocket inside out.

Numps feels the switch, and turns around,
The thief, with artful sneer,
Says, "Sir, you'll presently be nobd';
"For pickpockets are near."

Quoth Numps, "I don't fear London thieves;
"It's not a simple youth;
"My guinea, measter, 's safe now,
"I've put'n in my mouth!"

"You'll pardon me," the rogue replies,
Then moderately retires;
Numps re-assumes his gaping poil,
And thill no work admires.

The artful prowler takes his stand,
With Humphrey still in view;
And now an infant thief drew near,
And each other knew.

When first the elder thief began,
"Observe that gaping lout!'
He has a guinea in his mouth,
"And we must get it out."

"Leave that to me," young ficher says
"I have a scheme quite pat;
Only observe how neat I'll queer
That gaping country flat!"

By this time Numps had gazed his fill,
Was trudging through the farget,
When the young pilferer, tripping by,
Falls prostrate at his feet.

"O la! O dear! my money's lost!"
The artful urchin moans,
While half-pence, falling from his hand,
Roll jingling o'er the stones.

The passengers now stop to find
And give the boy his coin,
And Humphrey with his friendly hand
Molt cordially does join.

"There is thy pence," quoth Numps, "my boy,
Be sure thee hast 'em fauler!"

"My pence!" quoth fitch, "is my pence,
But where's my guinea, master!"

"Help, help! I'ld good folks, for God's sake help!"
Bawls out the youthful youth;
He pick'd my guinea up just now,
And has it in his mouth!"

The elder thief was lurking near,
New clo'e to Humphrey draws,
And feigns by the guile, plucks
The guinea from his jaws!

Then roars out, "Masters, here's the coin,
I'll give the child his guinea;
But who'd have thought to fee a thief
In this come country nimby!"

Humphrey, astoñ'd thus begins,
"A thief, a thief, hear me, pray!"

"But stuck him in his chin, is the cry;
At length he makes away.

"And now?" quoth Numps, "I will believe
What often I've heard said;
That London thieves will steal the teeth
Out of a body's head."

ANECDOTE.

A GOOD SPEC.

A young Lady in London, who was handsome and had a fortune of twelve thousand pounds, while she was buying some trifling article from an acquaintance, took a piece of Flanders lace, and, out of mere gaiety and frolic, went hastily out, without paying him for it. The shopkeeper who had a good head for speculation, followed and seized her, and charged her with the theft; and in a furious and peccatory manner, said to her, "Misses you may take your choice, either to go with me before a magistrate and suffer the penalty of the law for stealing my lace, or to go with me before a clergyman, and marry me." After a short pause, (who and who could name her?) she chose the latter.

LAND FOR SALE.

I AM authorized by gentlemen of repectability in Philadelphia, to sell about one hundred and eighty thousand acres of

LAND,

In different parts of this state, some of it MILITARY LANDS south of Green river.—The payments will be made easy. I will take a small part in CASH, the ballance in HORSES, FLOUR, HEMP or TOBACCO; or allow a credit for three fourths of the purchase money, payable in one, two and three years.—A description of the LAND, and particulars of the terms may be had by applying to me in Lexington.

Thos. Bodley.

December 20th, 1801.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.
RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, living at Mann's Lick about the 28th December last a Negro man named

HARRY,

about 25 years of age, upwards of six feet high, very likely, active and well made, has a variety of cloathing with him, among which is the following. A new green broad cloth coat, twindown jacket, gingham do. white flints, new leather overalls, calot hat, a new grey linsey hunting shirt, old cloth overalls, strong new shoses, &c. &c. Any person who will secure the above negro in any jail, so that I get him again, shall receive TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS reward, or the above reward if brought home, paid by me.

JAMES F. MOORE.

COACH-MAKING.

I will give immediate employ to one or two Journeymen Coach-Makers, who are well acquainted with that branch of business.

The public are respectfully informed that the subscriber still continues to carry on the COACH and CHAIR MAKING BUSINESS, in all their various branches. He is happy also to inform the public that it is his intention never to extend particularly to the making of Carriages, as he is fully sensible that the principal strength of carriages depends on their being well ironed, he is ready to undertake that branch of the business. He has just received, and shortly expects a fresh supply of the Bell Painting Materials, from Philadelphia.

JOHN WYATT, Main street,

Lexington, above Samuel Ayres'.

WANTED,
A Negro Boy,
about sixteen or eighteen years old, and
A Negro Girl,
about twelve years old. Payment to be
made in CASH—For further information
on, apply at this office.

RICE—For Sale,

AT the Kentucky Vine Yard, about
five miles above the mouth of Hickman, on
the Kentucky river, a Quantity of EXCELLENT
RICE—those who will purchase 100 lbs. upwards
will be furnished at six pence per pound, delivered
either at the Vine yard, or at the mouth of
Hickman.

March 24th, 1801.
J. Dufour.

I will either Sell or Rent, my
HOUSES & LOTS
In town, referring a small pice in front of Mr.
Reed's (the chair maker) shop, for an Office.
If I do not sell, I would make an allowance
to any one who would rent for a term of
years, for repairs and improvements.

J. HUGHES.

NOTICE.
PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT,
Will be kept at the
SIGN OF THE BUFFALOE,
On Main street, in Lexington, opposite the Public
square.

COACH MAKING.

THE subscribers from Philadelphia, inform their friends in Kentucky, and elsewhere, in general, that they have just commenced the various branches of COACH & COACH HARNESS MAKING, PAINTING & TRIMMING, opposite Mr. David Stout's Lime-Stone street, and near messrs. Baileys and Nancarrow's Factory, where those who choose to employ them, may have their work done at the shortest notice, the most reasonable price, and the neatest manner.

Richard Atson,
John W. Sturt.
Lexington, May, 1st 1801.

A POCKET BOOK,
WHICH appears to belong to
FISHBACK, was found lately and is lodged at this office.—The owner may have it by applying and paying the expense of this advertisement.

THE partnership of BLEDSOE & BAYLOR, is dissolved by mutual consent, all those who are indebted to the said firm, are required to call on Walker Baylor and pay off their respective balances—those who have lately removed from Baltimore with a general assortment of GOODS, amongst which are

LOAF & MUSCOVADO Sugars of a superior quality;

EST GREEN COFFEE, CHOCOLATE & TEAS; MALLAGA, TENERIFE, OLD PORT, SHERRIES & MADEIRAWINES.

FIRST & SECOND QUALITY FRENCH BRANDY, PEPPER, PIMENTO, ALLUM, COPERAS & MADDER.

QUEENS WARE assort'd HARDWARE & CUTLERY assort'd.

He has also a quantity of Mann's LICK SALT, of a superior quality, two years old.

N. B. County merchants and others may be supplied with any article in the above line on the most moderate terms for CASH.

KENTUCKY ALMANAC,
For the Year 1802;

Is just published and for sale at this office, by the Grofs, Dozen or Single.

Lexington, April 20, 1801.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

One or Two APPRENTICES to the

TAXING & CURRYING BUSINESS.

W. A. STORY.

Georgetown, August 17th, 1801.

ALEX. PARKER

Has just received from Philadelphia, in

addition to his former assortment of

MERCANDISE,

Rose & Striped Blankets, Coating, Flannels,

Black Lute-strings, 6-4 & 4-4 Book Mullin,

6-4 & 4-4 Tambored, Lappet and plain Jaconet Mullins,

Straw Knives, Mill Saws and Iron wire assort'd;

Scissors for Merchant Mills, Glafs Ware, China, and Queen's Ware, Cups & Saucers, Books,

Which he will sell at the most reduced prices for CASH, or Merchantable HEMP.

Lexington, October 5, 1801.

NOTICE.

The subscriber intending to start for

PHILADELPHIA

in November next.

Requests all those indebted to him by bond, note or book account, to make payment before that time. Those who fail to comply with this notice may calculate on just being commenced against them.

ALEX. PARKER.

Lexington, September 21, 1801.

N. B. Merchantable HEMP will be taken, at the market price, for debts.

A. P.

FOR SALE.

A TAN YARD.

WITH a small flock and materials for carrying it on; with about thirty or forty acres of land, twelve acres cleared, lying in Woodford county, ten miles from Lexington, and about a mile and a quarter from the Kentucky river, within half a mile of Fromans iron works, grist-mill and saw-mill; there is a good wagon road from thence to the river; there is eight vats, lime &c. with a good mill-house, two good cabbins, and a never failing spring, with a fall of about 20 feet; the situation for convenience of water, and bark, is superior to any I have seen in the state, those inclining to purchase will please apply to me on the premises, or to David or Thomas Reid, Lexington.

29 WILLIAM REID.

Lexington, Sep. 23 1801.

DAVID REID,

SADLER.

RESPECTFULLY informeth the publick, that he has removed his shop from the corner of Main and Croft streets, to the house formerly occupied by Mr. J. Pew, opposite the Presbyterian meeting house, where he now lives, and intends carrying on his business as usual, he flatters himself from his unmitting attention to business, and the opportunity he has had for acquiring a general knowledge of it, still to hold his share of the publick interest.

Lexington, Feb. 16th, 1802.

N. B. An Apprentice wanted.

D. R.

MACBEAN & POYER,

Have just received an assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

Among which is a large assortment of the most fashionable FUR & WOOL HATS, &c. &c. Which they will sell at the lowest prices, for CASH, GINSENG, TOBACCO, WHEAT, PORK, SALT-PETER, &c. &c.

Lexington, 23d Sept. 1801.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Takes the liberty of informing the publick, that he is now living at his

F. R. R. T.

On the road leading from Lexington to Danville, or the Crab-orchard, and from his strict attention to his BUSINESS he flatters himself that he will give GENERAL SATISFACTION, to those who please to favor him with their custom. He would also inform the public the road is in BETTER REPAIR than that to any Ferry on the River, and a FERRY-BOAT sufficient to carry any Waggon and Team, and will Ferry on the following terms: (to wit) for all Wheel Carriages nine pence per wheel, Man and Horse, four pence halfpenny, all kinds of flock, two pence per head, and at all times when the River can be forded with safety he will FERRY FREE.

SAMUEL JOHNSON.

Sep. 23 1801.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

The subscriber offers for sale, a very valuable

BRICK HOUSE,

and well improved

LOTT,

In the town of Frankfort, formerly occupied by Col. EWING, with every convenience fit for the reception of a genteel family; a bargain may be expected for cash, or I will sell it on a long credit, for bonds with good security, or I will exchange it for lands in the North-Western Territory.

ALSO

I have just received from Baltimore, Wine, Brandy, MUSCOVADO Sugar, Wool and Cotton cards, Copperas, Turkey-Yarn, &c. a parcel first quality Mill Saws.

JOHN MULLAPHY.

Frankfort, Sept. 20th, 1801.

B. H. 600 quire Blank Books, first quality paper and binding, will be sold extremely low wholesale or retail.

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to JOHN A. SEITZ, or the late firm of SEITZ & LAUMAN, are requested to make payment to Mr. GEO. M. JOHNSON, previously to the 25th day of December next; further delays will cause compulsive measures to be taken indiscriminately.

A few Quarter Casks of prime L.

don particular

MADEIRA WINE.

Just received and may be had at the office of J. A. SEITZ, for CASH in handbony

Lexington, 5th Nov. 1801.

TAKEN

up by the subscriber, living in the long branch, near to Wilson's mill on Hington, a Fair, eight or nine years old, fourteen hands high, branded on the near shoulder and thigh with the letter T, four saddle spots and some white on both hind quarters. Appraised to 30 dollars.

MATTHEW BROWN.

May the 15th 1801.

Thomas Tudor.

Fayette, Grave run, near Morrison's mill, November 4th, 1801.

J. M. P.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in the Rolling Fork, near John Simpson's farm, three years old, about fourteen and a half hands high, a black and white pacer, with a black face, (the white is in the middle,) her near hind foot white, branded with a stirrup iron on her near shoulder, appraised to 100 dollars.

Reuben Warberton.

Washington county.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And ready to be delivered to subscribers,

ORATIONS

ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, &c.

Delivered in the State house in Frankfort on the Fourth day of July last, by Four Students.—A few copies for sale at this office.

BLANK DEEDS,

for sale at this Office.